

WHERE WE ARE

The first year of work is finished in studies to determine the feasibility of a Slave River hydroelectric project. This marks the end of Phase I.

Now further studies are getting under way. We have entered Phase II.

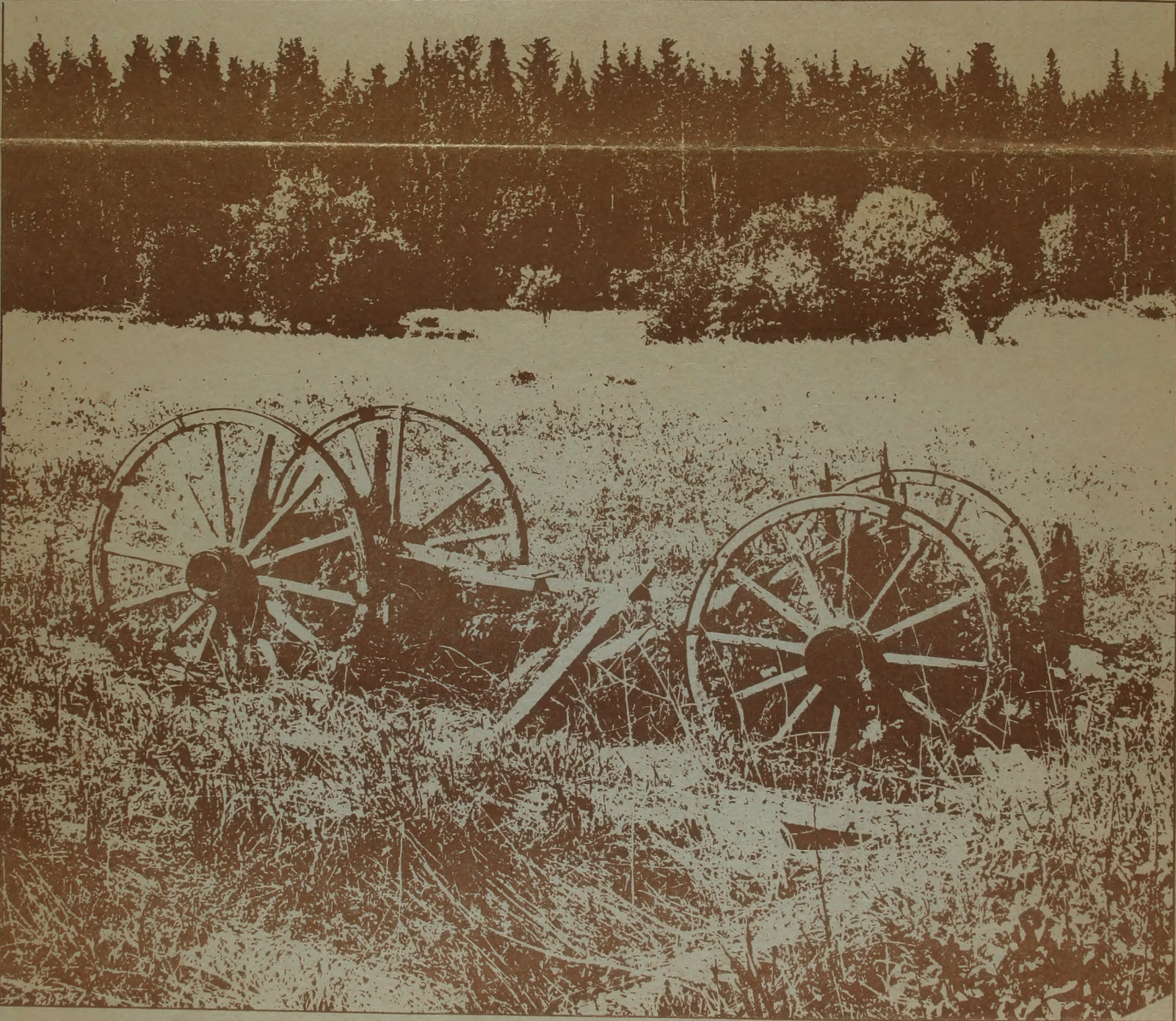
This is a good time for both a review and a look ahead — a review of what has been learned from Phase I studies, a look ahead at what is planned for the current year. And that is what we are doing in this flyer, the third published since the feasibility study began.

ETAK KITIYAK

PEYAK ASKI A SAY ESPAYIN ASPIN KA ENTWUY
CHITATOW OMA KA INTOWKISKITA EKWOW KAW-
AY KAPUHAKIE SEEP.

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KITAMA TANSI NEYAK TISPEYAK EKWA TANSI KA
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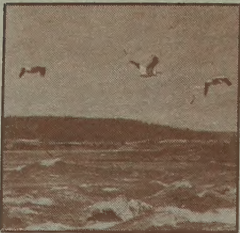


THE MAIN FINDING

During Phase I, consulting firms carried out studies in a number of specific "task areas." They looked at everything from project design to environment, from transmission corridors to community concerns. The findings from these studies have been summarized in an Interim report prepared by R.L. Walker & Partners Ltd., the consulting firm serving as project manager for the feasibility study.

The report says that information gathered so far indicates that a hydroelectric project on the Slave River is "technically feasible and can be economically attractive."

This does not mean that a hydroelectric development will go ahead. Phase I work was just a beginning, the first step in the overall feasibility study. Much more information must be obtained before a recommendation can be made on whether to proceed with the project.

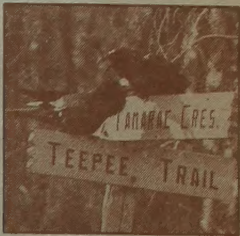


KA, KICHI MISKAT TI

ENSTUM MECHETWAYAK SE KESA ENTOWACHA-TAWOK EKWA UMSAY KI SIMKA MUK "TA KISPAY-EN OMA KAWAY KAPUHAKIK SEEPI."

MAKA KIYAPICH MOYA KICHINAHOWUK TAKI SPAYAK. NE GAM HIWE KECHIN NA HOCHIK KAKI YOW TA MEWPAK. EKWATA EKWA TA ENTOTA TAKIPAYKAT SEEPI.

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OTHER FINDINGS

Keeping in mind that Phase I was a preliminary study, here are some of the other findings contained in the Interim Report:

SITE: Several sites were considered but three of them are the "most attractive". One is at the Rapids of the Drowned, near Fort Smith, while another is at Mountain Rapids. The third site is at a location known as Alternative 4, between Mountain Rapids and the Rapids of the Drowned. Field investigations and engineering studies concentrated on these three sites during Phase I.

COST: It is estimated that the capital cost of a 2,000-megawatt dam on the Slave River and a transmission system, which could begin operation in the early 1990's, would be about \$2 billion. The report says this provisional figure is at 1980 prices and does not recognise the inflation between 1980 and the time the dam would be built.

TRANSMISSION ROUTE: Because of its northern location, any plant built on the Smith Rapids would require a major transmission system to deliver power to central and southern Alberta. During Phase I, studies focussed on the northern portion of the route, from Fort Smith to the Fort McMurray area. Six different routes were evaluated and several appear feasible.

KWATAKUK KAMISKACK

KISNENOW ITAMUK UNA NE ENSTUM EKAKI ENTAWOCHTI TA TOW.

KA PUHUK SEEPI MA MOWACHI KISSIN OWACHI TA WAK OMO OTA RAPIDS OF THE DROWNED.

EKWATA OCHA MOUNTAIN RAPIDS EKWA SITAWYAK RAPIDS OF THE DROWNED. EKWA MOUNTAIN RAPIDS EKWATA UMTONIKA KISINOWACHTITATCHIK.

EKWA EYAKOMA KIPAKIWIN ETATETAMUK NANTOW NESWAWOW TA KISEPUKICHIKI TA MESINAKIK. EKWA EYA KOMA KASKIWIW KATIPAHACHIKA KI CHIK.

ENSTUM NETE KI KITAPATAMUK ENTONE MATA ETA WAS KWACHIPAYAS TO PIMPAYKA. OTA OCHA FORT SMITH SKO PICKO KAMONAHUT ENKWATWOSWAYAK ETA KISENAWATCH TE TA WOK ETA TAPIM PAYAK OMA WASKWACHIPAYAS.

PEOPLE CONCERNS

One of the numerous studies conducted during Phase I focussed on social and community issues. What did people in the area think about the possibility of a dam on the Slave? How did they see a hydroelectric project affecting their way of life, their communities? What would be the advantages to them? The disadvantages?

The information presented here—on lifestyle, a road, and community involvement—is from an interim report prepared for the Social and Community Studies Review Group. Written by Natalia Krawetz, a consultant, the report is drawn from surveys conducted by the Cornerstone Planning Group, background documents, minutes of the Review Group meetings, and other sources.

LIFESTYLE ALONG THE SLAVE

People who live along the Slave River earn their livelihood in a number of ways. Some rely on the region's traditional trapping, fishing and hunting. Others work for wages or have their own businesses. Not surprisingly, these people want to know what a dam, if built, would mean to them and the way they live.

When it comes to hunting, trapping and fishing, there are mixed feelings. Some see a dam and reservoir increasing the number of fish and muskrats in the region, while others wonder if a hydroelectric development would not mean the end of a traditional way of life.

For wage earners and those people operating their own businesses, the question is: What new opportunities will open up if the hydroelectric project goes ahead? The question may be of particular significance to the young people, many of whom must now leave their communities to find work. Residents have asked about a "local hire" policy and a "local buy" policy.

ISEENOWAK KAMAMTOONETAKIK

PIYUK KEWAY UTONI KITONA MUK, MATA TANSI KETETAWOW ISEENOWAK OMA KAWAY KAPAYKATIK SEEP? EKWTANSI KETAPATAKWOW OMA WASKWACHIPAS, EKWA TANSI TISE MOOSKAACHKAWEAK EYAKOMA TANSI TISE APACHCHIKWEYAK, EKWA TANSI TISE MOOSKACHIWEYAK.

NATALIA KRAWETZ HEYAKWANI OHI OCHA KI MUSINAHUM MUSINAKAN KA KISE UNTOTAK MAMMOPUNA EKWA OPIME MINA KIOTINUM PEKISKWOONA.



PESEPIMASWEIN SOONI SEEPI

ISEENOWAK NINATUK. KIPSEPIMASOWUK ATET KIPE NECHI CHIK KEWUK, KANATAYAPETOW, EKWA KA MACHETOW. KWATAKUK UTOSKIWUK SOONEOWA OCHA, MENA ATET PIMPAYTA MASOTOW.

EYAKOMA UMSTAHAY KAIMOCHAKAT TE. TANSI TE SPAYAK. ATET ITETAMUK TA MECHI TET PISEAKOWUK EKWA MENA KWATATAKUK ETETAMUK TA KISIPAYAK EYAKOMA ESA PIMACHSEWIN.

EKWA OKE KA PUMNA MASATCKI TANSI TESEE WECHEKWATCHI. OSKIYUK OKI KA MAMTONIMECHI TA WECHIKWACHIK TA MESKAKIK ATOOSKIWIN.

ENTOWETA MUK AYSENOWUK OTOEACHI TA NEKAN UKAMECHI KISPIN ESPAYAK OMA ATOSKIWIN OCHA.

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DOES IT MEAN A ROAD?

Many of the people questioned about a hydroelectric project assumed the development would mean construction of a road. They seemed to believe there would be an all-weather road linking some or all of the communities of the Slave, from Hay River to Fort McMurray.

As with other topics, there was little agreement about a road. Not everyone, for example, favored the same route, although most people wanted it to avoid the Peace-Athabasca Delta.

There was also mixed opinion about the consequences of a road. While many saw it bringing benefits to the area — lower prices, an end to isolation, increased tourism — others did not like the idea of outsiders coming into their community, preferring the present isolation.

An important point needs to be made here, to avoid misunderstanding. It is this:

The need for a road is not something which will be expressly evaluated in the feasibility study. Construction of a hydroelectric project would require some temporary access, but a permanent, all-weather road is not explicitly required.



MISKANOW EHI TAPIMAMON?

MECHEAT ISEENOWAK ETATETMUK KAPENIPIN MESKANOW TOPINMOTOWIT HAY RIVER OCHA EKWA TA TIPAMOK FORT MCMURRAY.

MAKUK EYA KO MENA MOYA KICHINOWHOWUK TESPAYAK. MACHIKUK MECHIT ISEENOWUT MOYA KAKIYO CHI KITAMUK PE YAKWON ITE TA PIMMAMUK KISPIN MISKINAKITOW. MECHIT MOYA MENA IN TOE WETAMUK TA PIMMUNWEK PEACE-ATHABASCA DELTA.

ATET ISENOWA TA MEW APACHIWATOW KISPEN MISKINAKITAWOW MAKU PUKO TA KISINOWATE-TAK PUKO NAMOYA TAN TOWECHIKATEW KAPINEPIN TA TOWIN KA TEK MISKANOW. OCHA OMA WASKWACHI PAYAS OCHA.

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WHAT'S PLANNED FOR THIS YEAR

The initial feasibility studies of Phase I will be followed up with more detailed studies this year in Phase II.

This time investigations will concentrate on confirming both the technical feasibility and cost estimates of a hydro development on the Slave River.

Following are some of the specific areas to be studied, as outlined in the Interim Report prepared by R. L. Walker & Partners Ltd.:

SITE: Attention this year will focus on Alternative 4, which is located between Mountain Rapids and the Rapids of the Drowned. Alternative 4 is representative of a superior site for possible hydro development, but this does not imply it is the best site overall.

POWER SYSTEM: There are several alternative approaches to be considered. One will attempt to use Lake Athabasca to increase winter outflow. Another just uses the existing river flow.

TRANSMISSION ROUTE: A northern segment of the route — from Fort McMurray to the Slave River site — has been selected for detailed analysis, to confirm technical feasibility and to obtain representative cost data. For this study it is assumed the southern segment will follow the proposed energy corridor from the tar sands to Edmonton.

ENVIRONMENT: Consultants will try to distinguish between effects of constructing a hydro project and probable effects of operating a power system under several approaches. Studies should show what effects are unavoidable, as well as what can be done to minimize damage.

Overall, Phase II work will provide a more complete picture of capacities and costs, permitting consultants to make a better assessment of the probable economic, environmental and social consequences of alternative projects.

KEKWAY KA WEWO SETA TWOW OMA KA USKEYWIK

EWIKO OMA KA MAMINTONA TAKWOW, KA WE EYWAK KAKWAY KESKATA KNOW TANE KWO KI TA MASTINIKA TA KEPAHMIK EYACHENEW SEEPI, WASKOTA PIYOU KI TA PA TA.

EKWONI OKI EYEWAK KA WE KANOWAPATA KI.

TANITA KA WE KEPAHMIK EWIKO OMA MOUNTAIN RAPIDS KA SE KA TA KIK. EKWA RAPIDS OF THE DROWNED, APTAW EWKO TA KA MAMINTOMAY TAKWAW TA KEPAHMIK. MAKU NAMOYA KE CHINA EWKOTA, TA KEPAHMIK.

WASKOTAPIYOW LAKE ATHABASCA MASK OCHI KI TA PACHI TAW WUK NIPI, TA NESOKMAT EYIYAK MUSKOWSEEWIN OMA WASKOT APIYOW, KA WE APATA EKWA NIPI EKUSTAGIK PIPOKIK, PI KO NANTAW TOU TINAMIK NIPI.

ETA TA PIMPLIK DE WETINOK OCHI ESKO KASTAU PIYOU KA MONAHOOT NANAWHI TA PIM-EYAK WOWOHI WASKOTAPIYOW KA MAMOWEE PIETI. EKEWO TA OCHI ESKO, ED-MONTON.

TANISI TAYSI TOW-WUK ISKAKO-CHIK, AYISEENEWAK TA KA KWAY MISKOWATA MUCK TANISI EWE TO TA KIK. OMA SEEPI KOW WE KIPAHAIK, IYISK OCHI TOW PIKO TA MI TO TUMUK, PISISKUK OCHI. TA NAGATAY TUM OWAK, EGA WOWEUK TOSAM MISTHI TA MISWANACHI CHIK.

EWIKO OMA KETOM, KAWA KUNIWPATMICH, TANIKO IT TA MASCHIPYIK, TAN EKO SONOW TA MASTINIT MENA TANIKO TO NOCH TA TO OSEETAK OMA KEPIHIGAN.



SOUNDING OUT THE PEOPLE

A portion of Phase II studies will be devoted to social and community issues, just as in Phase I. A local group will conduct house-to-house surveys in Fort Smith, Fort Chipewyan and Fort Resolution to find out what the residents of these communities have to say about a possible hydroelectric development and its effect on their lives. One survey will be carried out this spring and a second one is planned for late summer.

The main purpose is to get an information exchange started so that the people become familiar with the studies and the options open to them. The better informed the residents, the more valuable their contribution to both the present studies and possible public hearings in the future.

AYISENEWAK TA NITO-TACH

EWIKO OMA KITOM KAWA PA MOTACHIK. AYISENEWAK KA WE PIKISKWATACHIK. OMA KA WE KIPHA MIK AYACHENEW SEEPI OCHI. MATI KESPIN TA MITOTAK OCHIK, APO TA MIO TA KIK. PAY A GWON KEPA AKWA KETOM AGWA NEPEKI.

KEWAY KECHINA OMA KA WE TOTAMIK OCHI, AYIYAK AYISENEWAK TA KECHINO OTOW TA NISI KECHINA KA WE SECHIKA. EYIYAK KISKAY TA KA WI, EYIYAK KI TA PEKISKWAK, EKWIS TA NE SO KA MA TO WAK TAY SPIYOU.



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The survey on social and community issues conducted during Phase I showed that residents want to be involved in decisions affecting their local area and the way they live. They also want to be kept informed about developments. This attitude apparently stems from a lack of community consultation and involvement in earlier hydro projects, specifically the Talton and Bennett dams.

There was a general uneasiness among those surveyed over how and where decisions would be made concerning a possible Slave River hydro project. They feared decisions might be made "outside" and that residents of the Slave communities would have difficulty making their views known.

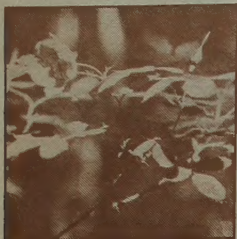
EWKO OMA KA PEKIS KWATA MIK KA WE KEPAHMIK AYICHINEW SEEPI, AY ISENEWAK OTA KA WE KE CHIK, NITWAY TA MUK. TA NITOTA CHI WEYA, WEYOW KA WE ESKIPAYIK, OTASKEYWOW. ASCHE KEKWAY OSKIYA SECH-KAWIN, NOTA KISKAY TOMAK, OYA KOOTAG SEPIA KA KI KEPAHMIK, NAMOYA OCHI TIPAHWAK AYISENEWAK OTA KA KI WEKICHIK.

KEWAY KECHINA OMA KA WE TOTAMIK OCHI, AYIYAK AYISENEWAK TA KECHINO OTOW TA NISI KECHINA KA WE SECHIKA. EYIYAK KISKAY TO KA WI, EYIYAK KI TA PEKISKWAK, EKWIS TA NE SO KA MA TO WAK TAY SPIYOU.

ANSWERING YOUR QUESTIONS

As studies continue into the feasibility of producing electricity from a hydro project on the Slave River, residents of the area are asking more and more questions.

Following is a sample of the questions, with answers drawn from information supplied by Dr. Martin Swales of R.L. Walker & Partners Ltd.



AYESEENOWUK KA KWACHEKAM OCHIK TANSI KI WE SIYIK, EKWA ATET OHI, NASKWAY SIMONU EWKO AWA DR. MARTIN SWALES OF R.L. WALKER & PARTNERS LTD. PEKISKWAT.

Q. AWENA KECHINA KA WE ASTOSKET?

A. NAMOYA AWEUK CHASKW NAWSONOW MAKALBERTA GOVERNMENT KA TIPIHKAT OMA KA MISIWAY KA PIMOTATCHIK KUNAWAPATAK-WOW, TANITA TA MEOSIK TA KIPHAMIK. EKWA MISKAK WAWIK, EKWITA TA OTINAW AWEUK KI TO SEETAT KIPHIKAN.

Q. EKWA KESPIN TOSEETAK KIP-HIKAN TANISPIK TA MACHI PI YOU?

A. NAMOY TA KI IT TWANO, WEYA KA APICH MISTAKI ETOSKAWIN TA NAWASONAMIK, TANITA KECHINA TO SEETAK.

Q. TANIKO TA NOCHI TA TO OSEETA OMA KIPHIKAN?

A. NANTOU NEYANAN, APO KEKA MITATAT ASKEE.

Q. TANIKO, NIHEE GO TASKIPEK SUPI?

A. NANITOW NIKOTOSIKWOW MITATOMITANOW, TEPAKOMITUNOW, NEWO EYWA MISIT. ISKO NIKOTOSIKWOW MITATOMITANOW, EYINANAM MITUNAW, EYNANOW EYWA, MISIT EKWA. NIKOTOSIKWOW MITATOMITANOW, TEPAKOMITUNOW NEWO EYWA, OSAM ITA EKASTAW SEEPI EKWA NIKOTOSIKWOW MITATOMITANOW, EYINANAM MITUNAW EYNANOW EYWA OSAM TA ISKIPIK.

Q. PAKI CHI PEACE-ATHABASCA DELTA TA ISKPAW?

A. SEEPISISA SASONA EYACHEENEW SEEPI KECHINA TAY SKIPAW. EKWAS APO EYEWAK APO TA SKIPAW MAKAL EKO KI KIPAH KA TA KI, EKWIYACH TA KISTAY TA KWAN.

Q. KESIN NATIMIK TA KIPAH KATAK, EYIWAK CHI TA NETAW WAK IPIYO SISONA OCHANASI OMA FORT SMITH?

A. MASKOCH EYIWAK THAT NETAW WAK IPIYO, MAKAL EWIKO KAW KWAY KIS KAY ITAKWA, KESPIN TA KEPIHMIK OTA RAPIDS OF THE DROWNED.

Q. KEKWI ATOSKEYWIN TA IT TUKWIN?

A. NISWIKE ISI ATOSKEYWINU TA TUKWINA PEYAK PEYAK KA MISAKWOW APACHI CHIKAN TA PIMPI ETA EKA TAY ETOW OWEUK KA TA OYOTUM TANSI TA SI OSITAK KIPHIKAN.

Q. KEKWAY MESKANOWA TOSETAK?

A. MASKOCH, NEYOMA KICHINA KESKAY CHIKATAW KESPIN FORT SMITH ISKO CHEEPOYAN TAY TA KO MASKANOW. MAKAL KESPIN KIPHEKAN OSETANOWIN, MASKANOW TAKOCH TO SEETANOWIN, ESKO NISTUM TA KA MOWMIPYIK WASKOTAPIYOU KOSETACHIK, EKWAS OHI MISAKMAY NOWIY KAW PIMOSE TA WASKOTAPIYOW MOWMIPYONA EWIKO KA MAMISKOTAKIK TAN EWKO KI TA MESTINIKAK. USCHKESPIN ONEPIN MESKANOW, KE TA TAKO.

Q. Who would build the project?

A. There is no proponent yet. The Alberta Government is paying for the feasibility study, but that does not mean it will be the proponent. If the project is shown to be feasible, then a proponent will be selected.

Q. If a decision is made to build the project, when would it start?

A. It is impossible to predict this accurately. There are still many steps to be taken.

Q. How long would it take to complete the project?

A. Construction could take between 5 and 9 years.

Q. What would be the water levels?

A. The range being looked at is between 205 and 210 metres (or 672.4 to 688.8 feet), with 205 being too low and 210 being too high.

Q. Would parts of the Peace-Athabasca Delta be flooded?

A. The creeks along the Slave River would be flooded. How much flooding would occur depends on the operating plan.

Q. If the project were upstream from Fort Smith, would the town's river banks deteriorate?

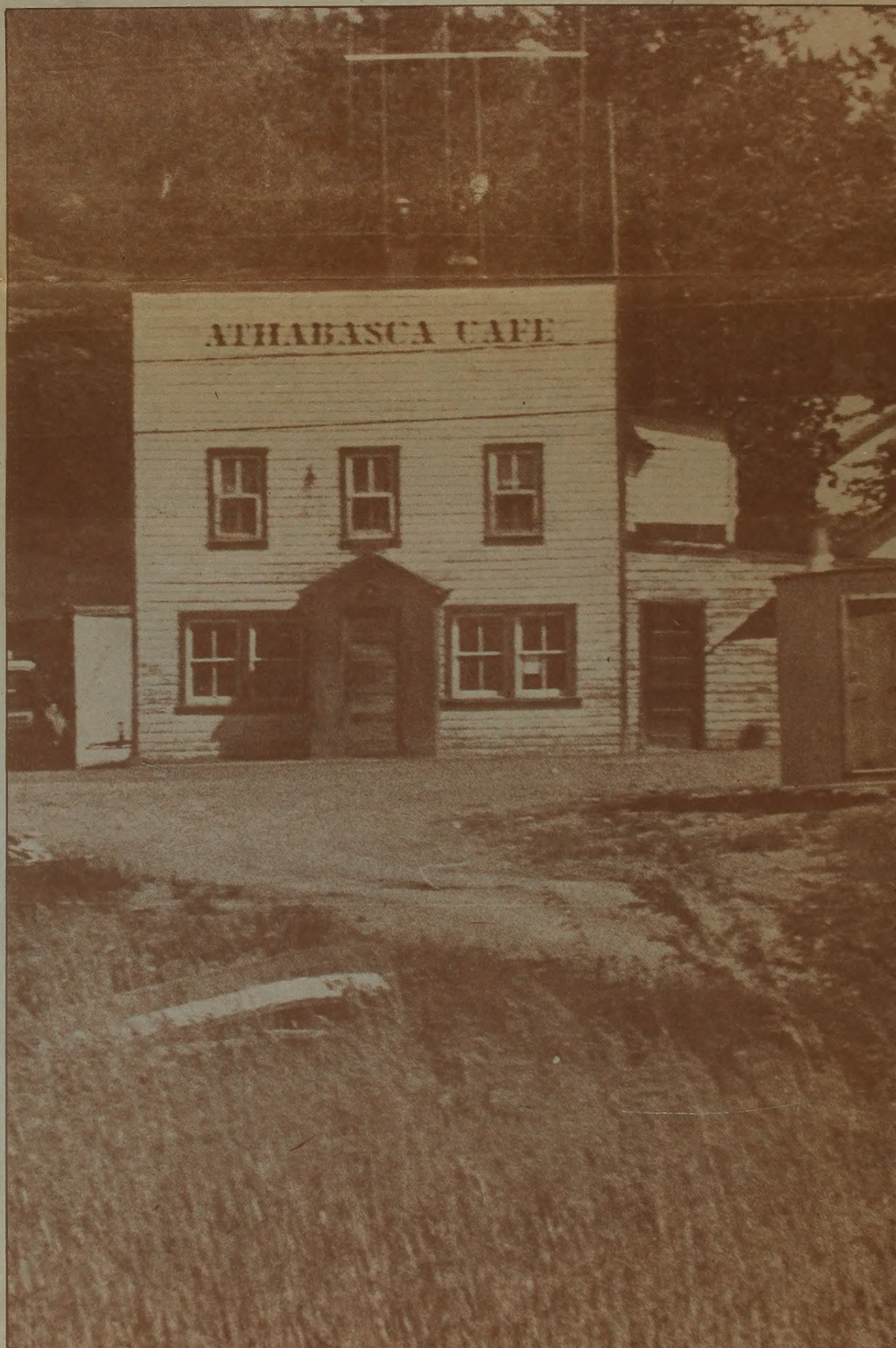
A. There is a risk of increased deterioration or instability of the river banks. This is being studied so that solutions can be found. If the dam were built at Rapids of the Drowned, major bank stabilization at Fort Smith would be part of this project.

Q. What kind of jobs would be available?

A. Two kinds — those directly associated with project construction (including machine operators, mechanical specialists and heavy equipment operators) and those associated with the infrastructure to support construction.

Q. What roads would be developed?

A. At this point we don't know if there will be a road from Fort Smith to Fort Chipewyan. If the dam is built, there would be a road across the river at the dam site, extending to the nearby substation. A road that would be necessary for access along the transmission line is being costed in Phase II. This would be a rough tote road. The consultants do not have a mandate to decide if an all-weather road would parallel the transmission line.



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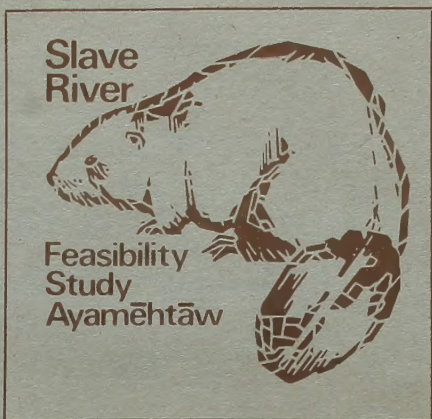
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